## MAKING SENSE OF CENSUS 1981

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## CONTENTS

Section ..... Page
Preface
1 General
Introduction ..... 1
Census-taking in Australia ..... 1
Census collection ..... 1
Selection of census questions ..... 1
Census processing sequences ..... 2
Editing and associated procedures ..... 2
Sources of error in the census ..... 3
(a) Under-enumeration ..... 3
(b) Respondent error ..... 3
(c) Processing error ..... 3
(d) Confidentialising adjustments ..... 3
2 Census characteristics ..... 5
3 Notes on person and dwelling characteristics Notes on person characteristics ..... 7
Notes on dwelling characteristics ..... 14
4 Release of census data ..... 17
APPENDIXES
A 1981 Census schedule ..... 21
B Census characteristics and their classifications ..... 33
C Census geographical areas-definitions ..... 45
D Notes on condensed and full format summary tables ..... 47
E Inquiries ..... 51

## PREFACE

This publication has been prepared in the belief that some basic information about the way Census 81 was planned, designed, executed and processed will give current and potential users a better understanding of the nature of the statistics it provides. In addition to information of this kind (which is given in Section 1) there is a list (Section 2) of the person and dwelling characteristics included in statistical output, some notes on these characteristics (Section 3) and (in Section 4) some guidance to other census publications giving detailed information on major aspects of the census.

The publications referred to in Section 4 include a catalogue of census tables, other more specific information about census output and some detailed information on a selection of major topics covered in the census. The notes on characteristics in Section 3 refer the reader, where appropriate, to the separate publications on major topics for further information.

## SECTION 1

## GENERAL

## Introduction

The Census of Population and Housing is the most extensive statistical collection undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). It collects a variety of social and demographic information from all members of the community.

The results of the census are used by government, industry, academics, many other sectors of the community and private individuals for planning and decision making activities that can affect the lives and welfare of all Australians. Census statistics are used in researching many social problems and as a basis for planning by industry and commerce within the community. Census data also provide an essential basis for the preparation of population estimates at the national, State and local government levels.

## Census-taking in Australia

Population counts have been conducted from a very early period in Australia's history. Initially, these counts were solely head counts called 'musters', which were important as a means of matching food and other supplies to the numbers of people needing them. The first regular census was taken in New South Wales in 1828 using census-taking methods essentially adapted from methods used in England at that time.

With Federation in 1901, census-taking became the responsibility of the Commonwealth Government. In 1905 the Census and Statistics Act was passed which gave authority to the Governor-General to appoint a Commonwealth Statistician, one of whose duties was the taking of the census.

The Census and Statistics Act 1905 stipulated that a census was to be taken in 1911 and every tenth year thereafter. The Act also stipulated a number of topics which must be asked in each census: name; age; sex; relationship; marital status; duration of marriage; birthplace; nationality; period of residence; religion; occupation; material of outer walls and number of rooms in the dwellings; and allowed for other topics to be included 'as prescribed'. Since 1911 censuses have been held in 1921, 1933, 1947, 1954, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976 and 1981.

In 1930 the Act was amended to make the year in which the census was to be conducted more flexible. The Act, which had stated that a census be taken in every tenth year, was amended by the addition of the words 'or at such other times as prescribed'

Since 1961 a census has been held every five years because of the need to collect, more frequently, data that can only be produced by complete enumeration. In 1977 an amendment was made to the Act to have future censuses carried out on a quinquennial basis from 1981 and at such other times as are prescribed

## Selection of census questions

Planning for the 1981 Census began in mid-1977. In November 1977, the public, businesses and Government Departments were invited to make submissions on the topics they wished to see included in or excluded from the census. Response was excellent, with over 1600 topic requests being received by the ABS. Each submission was carefully examined for census suitability and public acceptability. A series of census field trials were held in major cities and country areas of New South Wales and Victoria to test the more feasible questions suggested by users.

Preliminary proposals for the 1981 Census were published by the ABS in February 1979 in a paper called Preliminary Views on the Nature and Content of the Census. Australia-wide talks were subsequently held with major users and other interested people which led to further testing of selected census questions. The Australian Statistics Advisory Council was consulted throughout this process. Finally, the Government decided that 35 householder's questions ( 31 person questions and 4 dwelling-related questions) and 3 collector's questions would be included on the 1981 Census schedule. Some of the topics were specified in the Census and Statistics Act 1905 and the rest were specified in Census Regulations which were tabled in Parliament.

## Census collection

Tuesday 30 June 1981 was proclaimed as census night. One week before census night, 26,666 field staff began distributing census schedules to dwellings in 26,759 collection districts (CD's). (For information on the definition of census geographic areas refer to Appendix C.)

The Census and Statistics Act 1905 specifies the manner in which the census must be collected. Section 10(1) states that 'For the purpose of taking the census, a form called the Householder's Schedule shall be prepared, and left, in accordance with the regulations, at every dwelling throughout the Commonwealth'. The distribution of the census schedule to each household prior to census day and the collection after census day is undertaken by specially trained census collectors. Collectors are trained to provide help on request to any persons who have difficulty in completing the census schedule.

The Australian census uses a self-enumeration approach to obtain information i.e. each household fills in the details required on the census schedule on its own behalf. This method of collecting information determines the type of questions which can feasibly be included on the census schedule. Topics which involve canvassing opinion, rely heavily on memory, require a large number of questions or an excessive amount of explanation are considered unsuitable for a self-enumeration census.

In the census, all members of the community are counted at the dwelling in which they are staying on census night, regardless of where they usually live. Special provision is made for persons who are not in a private or non-private dwelling, e.g. camping out, at work, travelling on long distance trains or buses and those on boats or planes. The census does not count Australian residents who are overseas but does count people who are visiting Australia. Diplomatic representatives, their families and their dwellings are excluded.

In the two week period following 30 June 1981, census schedules were collected by field staff and forwarded to the census Data Transcription Centre in Melbourne for processing.

## Census processing sequences

Answers given to census questions have to be converted to a form in which they can be read into a computer. In some cases this involves coding information such as family relationship, labour force status and industry of employment, before it can be transferred to magnetic tape or disc. In due course, after undergoing a number of edits (tests) aimed at detecting and adjusting for some common types of error, (described in detail below) and some other control processes also described in detail below, a complete sequence of validated records is held on a series of magnetic storage tapes/discs known as the Final Unit Record File. The completion of this process marks the end of input processing.

As each of the State and Territory Final Unit Record Files is completed, output processing is begun. Output processing consists of sorting, summing, averaging and cross-tabulating data items from the unit record file to produce the statistics for the many uses to which census data are put. Since in these processes of analysis and tabulation some very detailed statistics are produced which may inadvertently allow the release of identifiable information, steps are taken to ensure the confidentiality of information received; these steps include the limitation of geographic detail and the introduction of confidentialising adjustments (described under that heading below).

## Editing and associated procedures

The aim of editing during census processing is to reduce the number of errors in the data. The kind of errors that editing procedures can detect are limited to answers which are inconsistent or invalid. No correction is possible for errors which do not show up in this way.

In the processing of the 1981 Census there was no correction without reference to source documents for items which failed edits. Imputation of missing data was made in respect of only five items age, sex, marital status, birthplace and occupational status and then only when there was sound basis for such action. These are items frequently used in tabulations.

Two types of edits were applied to 1981 Census processing:
(a) Balancing edits were employed to ensure that the total numbers of persons and dwellings in each CD remained consistent at all stages of processing.
(b) Consistency edits were designed to detect responses which appeared to be inconsistent with other responses on the same schedule, or in conflict with census definitions or processing rules.

Apparent inconsistencies in the transcribed census schedule records could result from errors by the respondent in completing the schedule, or by errors in coding or transcribing the information onto magnetic tape or disc. Edits were applied to detect such cases as those in which a person was shown as aged less than 15 years and was also shown as having a marital status other than never married; or when stated age less stated duration of marriage indicated an age of less than 15 years. Although the number of edit failures due to respondent error was small, there were cases when, because of the absence of conclusive information, subsequent adjustment of records was necessarily somewhat arbitrary.

In processing the information from census schedules, all data items are fed into the computer in the form of codes. Edits which test processing rules are applied to ensure that these codes fall into the permitted range. For example, the broken sequence of numbers allocated for occupation codes does not include numbers in the range 092-099; any occupation coding in this range would fail the edit and re-coding would be necessary.

More information on specific edits can be made available on request from ABS offices listed in Appendix E of this paper.

## Sources of error in the census

In an operation the size of the census there are many ways for errors to find their way into the final results. As in other areas of statistics, considerable effort is directed to devising procedures to ensure the highest possible level of accuracy consistent with constraints of cost and burden on respondents. While it is clearly not possible to eliminate all inaccuracies, and some errors will survive in the final results, it is unlikely that remaining errors would have any significance in aggregated census data.

Major sources of errors in the census are:

## (a) Under-enumeration

The census aims at counting every person and dwelling (excluding diplomatic personnel and their residences) in Australia on census night. While every effort is made to minimise undercounting in the census, some inevitably occurs -for example, the inadvertent omission of very young children or the treatment by the census collector of an occupied dwelling as unoccupied. Refusal by householders to complete the census schedule is not a significant cause of under-enumeration and accounts for less than $0.5 \%$ of households. In about $70 \%$ of these cases the number of occupants was able to be estimated by the collector from information obtained orally from a member of the household or other persons and this estimate was included in the census count.

To determine the extent of over or under-enumeration in the 1981 Census, a Post-enumeration Survey (PES) was conducted in the third week following census night, by which time all schedules should have been collected.

The 1981 PES involved interviews with a sample of the population from about 35,000 households across Australia. Specially trained interviewers were used and to ensure independence from the census were not permitted to work as part of the census field staff. Respondents in the PES were asked their name, age, sex, marital status and birthplace for matching with information on the census schedule. They were also asked their place of usual residence, where they spent census night, their address before and after census night and any other address where they may have been included on a census schedule. At each of the addresses given, the personal information was matched to census schedules to establish whether a person was counted, or counted more than once.

Results from the PES indicate that $1.9 \%$ of people were missed in 1981 compared with $2.7 \%$ in 1976 . Underenumeration rates were lower for all States except South Australia.

Estimated resident population figures for local government areas (LGA's), States and Territories, which are available in separate publications, include an adjustment for under-enumeration. However, statistics available from the census are not adjusted for under-enumeration.

## (b) Respondent error

The editing procedures previously described are not able to detect all errors made by individuals in completing the census schedule so that some errors may survive in final output. For example, if a respondent states his occupation as a doctor and he is really a clerk, the census coders will code him to the code for doctor. However, if his occupation is stated as a doctor but his age is recorded as 4 years, this combination is defined by census processing rules as unacceptable and will fail a consistency edit.

## (c) Processing error

Every attempt is made through quality control procedures to minimise errors which may be introduced during the processing of the census. The quality control system is designed to reduce the incidence of errors in statistical data and provide information for the efficient administration of processing. By sampling census information at different stages of the coding operation, quality control ensures that the amount of introduced error is so small that for most uses it is insignificant.

## (d) Confidentialising adjustments

The ABS has a long and continuing history of protecting the confidentiality of information which it receives from individuals and businesses. The data from each census schedule are transferred onto computer files without names or addresses. After the completion of processing, all census schedules are destroyed by pulping and no record of names and addresses is retained.

On the 1981 Census schedule, households were assured that 'it would be an offence for any information relating to an unidentifiable person or household to be released'. This assurance is embodied in the Census and Statistics Act 1905 (as recently amended). It has been necessary, therefore, for the ABS to randomly adjust small non-zero cells in the more detailed tabulations released on microfiche and magnetic tape. These adjustments allow the maximum amount of detailed census data to be published, while avoiding the risk of inadvertently releasing information which could be identified as relating to a particular person or household; the adjustments also allow for a greater output of detailed data than would be possible from the use of other means for protecting the confidentiality of census data.

Cross-classified and small area summary tables on microfiche or magnetic tape have been subjected to random adjustment processes which slightly change some of the data in a tabulation in an unbiased manner. The result is that the data for very small cells are insufficiently exact for information relating to an identifiable person or household to be released but the value of the tables is not impaired. In any case, small numbers in the original data may be affected by such things as respondents omitting to answer particular questions or giving incorrect answers, or by the occasional error in coding or transcribing data in the course of census processing.

Further information on this introduced error is contained in Census 81-Effects of Introduced Random Error (2156.0).

## Intercensal comparability

While many of the characteristics collected in the 1981 Census are similar to those collected in 1976 and some previous censuses, caution should be exercised when making intercensal comparisons. Changes in concept, question wording, respondent attitude, classification, collection methods and money value can all affect comparability.

## SECTION 2

## CENSUS CHARACTERISTICS

This section contains a 'look up' list of person and dwelling characteristics for which 1981 Census statistics are available. Characteristics of persons and dwellings were obtained directly from the questions included on the 1981 Census schedule (contained in Appendix A). Also, a number of additional derived characteristics are produced through aggregation (e.g. household income) or cross-referencing of questions (e.g. internal migration).

The order in which characteristics are listed in this section is different from their order in Section 3 where individual characteristics are listed in alphabetical order. In this Section, characteristics are listed by topic groups; the mnemonic given after each characteristic, in the form of three alphabetic characters (e.g. BPL for birthplace of individual), is the abbreviation used in table descriptions in the Catalogue of 1981 Census Tables (2139.0).

Topic Group
Aboriginal or TSI
Age
Birthplace

Citizenship
Education

Family

Mnemonic
RAC
AGE
ALS
BPF
BPL
BPM
BPP
PER
REV
Country of citizenship
Age left school
Educational institution: attending, not attending, etc QAL Qualification-level and field
Qualification-year obtained
Public/private sector (government/non-government)
GNG
Families in household-number of NOF
Family classification code
Family head
Family income
Family number
Income unit type
Primary family-number of persons in
Relationship to head of family
Secondary Family 1-number
FMC
FHD FIN

FT

- RLF
of persons
Secondary Family 2-number of persons
Secondary Family 3-number of persons NFC
Hours worked HRS
Families in household-number of NOF
Household income HIN
Income unit type IUT
Family income FIN
Household income HIN
Individual income INC
Industry IND
Internal migration indicator-1980, 81 RMO
Internal migration indicator-1976, 80,81 RMV
Issue-total number of children born TIS
Journey to work—destination zones DZN
Language—use of English ENG
Marriage-duration of DUR Marriages-number of MMO
Marital status MST
Occupation OCC
Occupational status STC


## CENSUS CHARACTERISTICS-continued

| Topic Group | Person characteristic | Mnemonic |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Overseas born | Period of residence in Australia | PER |
|  | Resident (Australia)/visitor status | REV |
| Qualification | Qualification-level and field | QAL |
|  | Qualification-year obtained | YOQ |
| Religion | Religion | REL |
| Schooling | Age left school | ALS |
|  | Educational institution: attending, not attending, etc. | EDI |
| Sex | Sex | SEX |
| Travel to work | Travel to work (mode) | TPT |
|  | Journey to work-destination zones | DZN |
| Usual residence | Internal migration indicator-1980, 81 | RMO |
|  | Internal migration indicator-1976, 80,81 | RMV |
|  | Usual residence 1981 | RMC |
|  | Usual LGA of residence-1981 | RLC |
|  | Usual LGA of residence-1980 | RLO |
|  | Usual LGA of residence-1976 | RLV |
|  | Usual State of residence-1981 | RSC |
|  | Usual State of residence-1980 | RSO |
|  | Usual State of residence-1976 | RSV |
| Dwelling characteristic |  | Mnemonic |
| Aboriginal dwelling identifier |  | ABD |
| Bedrooms, number of Buying/owning dwelling-see Nature of occupancy |  | BED |
|  |  |  |
| Females in private dwellings <br> Furnished/unfurnished-see Nature of occupancy |  | FPD |
|  |  |  |
| Males in private dwellings |  | MPD |
| Material of outer walls |  | MAT |
| Mortgage payments, total |  | ALM |
| Mortgage, yes or no-see Nature of occupancy |  |  |
| Motor vehicles, number of |  | VEH |
| Nature of occupancy Non-private dwelling type |  | NOC |
|  |  | NPD |
| Occupants of dwelling, number of |  | IMD |
| Rent, amount paid |  | RNT |
| Rented, yes or no-see Nature of occupancy |  |  |
| Rooms in priva | number of | TOT |
| Structure of dwelling (dwelling type) |  | STR |
| Unoccupied dwelling, reason |  | RUN |

## SECTION 3

## NOTES ON PERSON AND DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS

This section is designed to clarify and explain some census characteristics (listed in Section 2) and classifications.
The first part of this section deals with person characteristics and the second with dwelling related characteristics. The notes are arranged in alphabetical order by characteristic name within each part. The appropriate mnemonic is given after each heading.

For a full appreciation of these notes, refer to the output classifications contained in Appendix B: Census Characteristics and their Classifications.

A list of information papers relating to 1981 Census topics is contained in Section 4 of this paper
Some special notes on census output tables for small a reas appear in Appendix D: Notes on Condensed and Full Format Summary Tables.

## A. Notes on person characteristics

## Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin

question 16 RAC
Only persons of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin are separately identified in this classification. All other persons who answered this question are classified as 'Not Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin'. Further information on this characteristic is contained in Census 81-Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders (2153.0).
question 3 AGE
Respondents were asked to provide age in completed years. Where the respondent failed to answer this question, age was allocated by first establishing the minimum age range within which the correct age most probably lay (as indicated by answers to other questions on the schedule) and then by selecting an age, within that range, from a table of random ages based on the latest data on age by sex distributions.

## Age left school

question 18 ALS
The purpose of this question which relates only to persons 15 years of age and over is to determine the highest level of primary or secondary education completed. For those persons without post-secondary qualifications (as indicated by the answer to Question 20) age left school indicates the educational level attained. Age left school is asked instead of 'level of schooling'to overcome confusion caused by the differences in State and overseas education systems and the variations in them over past decades.

## Birthplace of father

question 14 BPF
'Birthplace of father' and 'birthplace of mother'(BPM) each incorporate the same lists of countries (see Appendix B: Census Characteristics and their Classifications). However, the number of countries coded is less than for birthplace of individual'.

While the 1981 Census classification is basically the same as that used for the 1976 Census, it gives somewhat more detail. Some of the countries included in 1976 in the 'other countries in Europe'item now have separate codes and some other countries in Asia and America have been regrouped or given separate codes for the 1981 Census. Also, because of the inclusion for the 1981 Census of categories for more African countries and Oceania, the 1976 Census general category 'all other countries' is no longer necessary.

## Birthplace of individual

question 11 BPL
Birthplace codes for the overseas born population are often grouped in tables into main English speaking countries and non-English speaking countries. Those countries included in the main English speaking countries category are:

| England | Northern Ireland | United States of America |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Scotland | Ireland (Republic) | Republic of South Africa |
| Wales | Canada | New Zealand |

The category non-English speaking countries consists of all other countries and also includes the item 'at sea'.
For the 1981 Census some changes have been made to the 1976 Census birthplace classification. The 1976 classification included a separate category for each State and Territory in Australia for persons born in Australia. Also, where a respondent failed to supply information on his/ her birthplace and the birthplace could not be imputed, the code 'Australia (undefined)' was allocated. For 1981 Census processing, however, there is only one category for birthpbace 'Australia' and where a respondent's birthplace was not stated, and imputation from other information on the schedule was not possible, birthplace was recorded as 'not stated'.

The 1976 Census birthplace category 'other countries in Europe' has been split for the 1981 Census into two categories: 'other southern Europe' which includes Andorra, Gibraltar, Monaco, San Marino and Europe (undefined); and 'other northern Europe' which includes the Baltic States, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Luxembourg.

Minor changes have been made for the 1981 Census classification to the countries included in the 1976 categories: 'other countries in Asia', 'other countries in America', 'other countries in Oceania' and some groups of African countries. These changes affect the comparability between the 1976 and 1981 Census birthplace classifications. Detailed information on classification changes can be made available on request.

Country names mentioned in answer to the birthplace question are shown in census tabulations according to the current name of the country at the time of preparation of the birthplace index used during processing.

## Birthplace of mother

question 14 BPM
The same output classification categories apply as for 'birthplace of father'.

## Birthplace of parents

derived from answers to question 14 BPP
This characteristic consists of a selection of countries under three headings:
(a) Birthplace of father same as birthplace of mother- . . (countries listed);
(b) Father born in- . . (countries listed), mother born elsewhere, or not stated;
(c) Mother born in - . . (countries listed), father born elsewhere, or not stated.

Appendix B contains the detailed classification for BPP.

## Country of citizenship

question 13 CIT
The major justification for asking citizenship or nationality is the need to identify the size of groups eligible to vote. The classification is split into 'Commonwealth' and 'non-Commonwealth'countries and includes a category for 'stateless'.

## Education institution: attending, not attending, etc.

question 19 EDI
This census characteristic relates to persons 15 years of age and over and includes output categories for 'not attending' an education institution 'attending full time', 'attending part time' and 'not applicable' and 'not stated'.

Families in household-number of
derived from answers to question 4 NOF
This characteristic relates only to occupied private dwellings. Families within occupied private dwellings consist of at least a primary family unit (PFU) whose head is also the head of the household. If a private household contains more than one family unit all other families other than the PFU become secondary family units (SFU's). An SFU must consist of at least two persons, and there can be no more than three SFU's in any household.

More information on census family concepts is contained in Census 81 -Dwelling, Household, Family (2150.0).

## Family classification code

derived from answers to questions 3 , 4 and 19 FMC
The classification of the family characteristic is coded by computer with reference to the answers about household members in questions 3,4 and 19. Only persons in private dwellings are coded to families. Commune members were separately identified in this classification of the 1976 Census. This was not the case for the 1981 Census for which such persons were subject only to the rules for family coding.

In all family related classifications, only persons present in the household on census night are included. Thus, a number of one person families may exist only because other members of the family were absent on census night. Other families (and households) may be incomplete for the same reason.

For further information refer to Census 81—Dwelling, Household, Family (2150.0).

## Family head

derived from answers to question 4 FHD
This census characteristic relates to family units in private dwellings.
So that family units can be identified for census purposes, a head is designated for every household (defined as a person or group of persons living as a domestic unit with common eating arrangements). The household head is also designated head of the primary family unit (see below). If there are no other household members, the household head, by definition, comprises a one person household and a one person family. If there are other household members present on census night, the relationship to household head given in answer to question 4 (and in some cases other information on the schedule) is used to allocate them to the primary family unit, to one or more secondary family units, or to identify them as non-family members.

Secondary family units must consist of at least two persons, one of whom is designated family head, and only up to three SFU's are coded in any household. In the rare cases where there were more than one primary and three secondary families, the additional persons were treated as unrelated individuals.

The output classification for FHD includes categories for 'head of family', 'spouse' and 'other'. The category 'other' includes all occupants of non-private dwellings.

For further information refer to Census 81—Dwelling, Household, Family (2150.0).

## Family income

derived from answers to questions 4 and 21 FIN
Family income is defined as the sum of the midpoints of the income ranges (from no income to over $\$ 26,000$ ) of the head of the family and spouse where both are present, or the individual income of the head where no spouse is present. Income of other family members is not included in calculating family income. See also note below on household income.

As with all characteristics relating to family, family income relates only to families in private dwellings. It is discussed in more detail in Census 81 -Income (2151.0).

## Family number

derived from answers to question 4 FNO
This characteristic indicates whether each member of a household present on census night belongs to a primary family unit or to one of the three possible secondary family units, or is a non-family member. The 'not applicable' category applies to occupants of non-private dwellings.

Further information on families is contained in Census 81-Dwelling, Household, Family (2150.0).

## Hours worked

question 30 HRS
This characteristic relates to employed persons 15 years of age and over. Details are sought of the hours actually worked in the main job held in the week prior to the census. This constitutes a change from the 1976 census in which hours usually worked per week in the 'Main job' and 'Other job(s)' were collected separately. The output categories for 1981 Census results are different from those used for the 1976 Census. (Refer to HRS classification details contained in Appendix B).

## Household income

derived from answers to questions 3 and 21 HIN
Household income relates to households in occupied private dwellings and is the sum of the mid-points of the ranges of the individual incomes of all persons 15 years of age and older in the dwelling on census night.

Detail on census income characteristics is contained in Census 81-Income (2151.0).

## Income unit type

derived from answers to question 4 IUT
Income unit type is a new characteristic introduced for the 1981 Census which applied to occupants of private dwellings. IUT classifies individuals into special sub-family units which, when cross-classified with income data, can be used for welfare-oriented analysis. The income unit types are: head and spouse only; head, spouse and dependant(s); head only and dependant(s); head only; other adult family member; adult non-family member.

Further details of this characteristic are contained in both Census 81-Dwelling, Household, Family (2150.0) and Census 81-Income (2151.0).

## Individual income

question 21 INC
This characteristic relates to persons 15 years of age and over. The income question in the 1981 Census asked respondents to state in which of 14 income ranges their usual weekly income fell. Income for census purposes comprises wages and salaries including overtime, superannuation receipts, pensions, family allowances, other benefits, tips and gratuities, business and farm income (less operating expenses) and any other income, before the deduction of tax, superannuation contributions, health insurance, etc. More detail on this census characteristic is provided in Census 81-Income (2151.0).

## Industry

questions 28 and 29 IND
Information relating to industry of employment was collected in respect of persons aged 15 years and over who were employed members of the labour force.

Two questions were included on the census schedule to determine industry of employment. The industry in which a person is employed was determined by the kind of economic activity carried out by the establishment in which the person worked. Question 28 on the census schedule asked for the trading name of employer and address of workplace. An ABS index of employers' establishments identified by name and address, and precoded to industry using the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), was consulted to enable the industry of employer to be coded on the schedule. If the employer's name or the establishment address was not listed in the index, or was not stated by the respondent, the description of activity given in reply to question 29 was used to determine industry of employment.

Further information about industry of employment is contained in Census 81—Industry (2147.0).

Answers to the questions on place of usual residence at census night and twelve months previously provide an indicator of whether internal migration occurred in that period in respect of the individual concerned. This characteristic is thus only applicable to persons one year of age and over. Only the net movement in the year to June 1981 is obtained: multiple movements, or 'out and back' movements, are not recorded.

More details on internal migration can be obtained by combining RMO with some of the place of usual residence characteristics (to obtain information on departure and destination locations, see RLC, RSC, RLO and RSO below). Refer to Census 81-Usual Residence and Internal Migration (2155.0) for a fuller treatment of this topic.

Internal migration indicator-1976, 1980, 1981
derived from answers to questions 8, 9 and 10 RMV Output codes for this characteristic indicate whether a person's usual residence was:
(a) the same in 1976, 1980 and 1981;
(b) the same in 1976 and 1980, but different in 1981;
(c) the same in 1976 and 1981, but different in 1980;
(d) different in 1976 from both 1980 and 1981. (Usual residence in 1980 and 1981 may or may not be the same).

This characteristic does not apply to persons under 5 years of age.
More detailed information relating to internal migration can be obtained by combining RMV with some of the place of usual residence characteristics (to obtain information on departure and destination locations, see RLC, RSC, RLO, RSO, RLV and RSV, below). Refer to Census 81-Usual Residence and Internal Migration (2155.0) for a fuller treatment of this topic.

## Issue-total number of children born

question 22 TIS
This question is asked of all females 15 years of age and over. Total issue is tabulated for all live births in the following categories: 1-13 as separate categories; 14 and over; not stated; and not applicable. The issue question in 1981 differs from the issue questions asked in the 1976 Census as the 1981 question includes all children born, not just children from marriages as in 1976.

## Journey to work

derived from answers to questions 8 and 28 DZA AND DZN
This characteristic relates only to employed persons in designated journey to work study areas who were enumerated at their usual place of residence on census night.

The study areas are:
Sydney/Wollongong/ Newcastle
Melbourne/Geelong
Brisbane/Gold Coast
Adelaide
Perth
Hobart
Launceston
Canberra/Queanbeyan
Albury/Wodonga

DZA is the mnemonic for study area while DZN applies to destination zone codes. DZA must always be used with DZN to identify the study area to which the destination zone codes relate.

Journey to work data provide statistics on journey to work patterns, employment location and daytime populations'. Information on this characteristic is derived at the coding stage using the responses to the question on usual residence and address of place of work. Specific addresses are not entered onto the computer record; only CD of origin (i.e. of home) and destination (i.e. for work) zones are entered.

Further information on journey to work is contained in Census 81-Journey to Work (2154.0).

This was a new question for the 1981 Census which sought information on whether a person spoke a language other than English at home; those who did were asked how well they spoke English. Results are tabulated only for persons aged 5 years or over.

Details on ENG are contained in Census 81-Language (2152.0).

## Marriage-duration of

question 6 DUR
While this question was asked of all persons 'now married', results are only tabulated for 'now married' women aged 15 years and over, for use in fertility studies.

The 1981 Census classification is up to 58 years in single years, with 59 years and over combined into one group.
Marriages-number of
question 7 MMO
This question was asked of all persons who were married at the time of the census, but only those answers reported by married females aged 15 years and over were tabulated for fertility studies.

## Marital status

question 5 MST
The 1981 question on marital status includes a change in response categories from those used at the 1976 Census: the 1976 Census category 'married but permanently separated' was replaced by the category 'separated but not divorced' for the 1981 Census. This change should improve the accuracy of response to the marital status question as it better reflects the provisions of the Family Law Act introduced in 1975. The question gave no guidance on how persons in de facto relationships were to respond. However, persons who reported themselves as married were coded as such, even if they commented that the relationship was not legalised. Where a respondent failed to specify marital status, it was imputed with reference to other information on the census schedule e.g. age, family structure, and duration of marriage if available; supplemented by tables of the distribution of marital status by age (and sex) of the Australian population at large.

## Occupation

question 27 OCC
Information on occupation was collected for all employed members of the labour force aged 15 years of age and over.

For classification purposes, an occupation is defined as a collection of jobs sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped under a common title. In other words, an occupation classification relates basically to the kind of work performed. The classification of a person's occupation from response to the census question is difficult because one kind of work can be described in different ways and, conversely, many different kinds of work can be described by a single name. Because of this there are often problems in allocating standard occupation codes to responses to question 27 , which consist of each person's self-perception and self-description of his/her occupation.

The coding of occupation was based on the Australian Classification of Occupations which was adapted from the principles embodied in the International Standard Classification of Occupations issued by the lnternational Labour Office, Geneva. Almost all the occupation codes used at the 1981 Census match 1976 Census codes, with the exception of some items in the minor group 'Teachers' (group 'OG').

Further information on occupation is contained in Census 81-Occupation (2148.0).

## Occupational status

derived from answers to questions 24,25 and 26 STC
This characteristic embraces the concepts of employment status, labour force status and occupational status used elsewhere in ABS publications, and includes categories for: wage and salary earner; self-employed; employer; unpaid helper, working 15 hours or more in a family business; unemployed; not in the labour force; and not applicable (i.e. persons aged less than 15 years).

For the 1981 Census, the category 'unemployed' contains both the 1976 Census catcgories 'unemployed, looking for first job'and 'unemployed, looking for work (not first job)'. The census definition of unemployed uses the week before census night as the reference period, whereas other ABS statistics of the unemployed have a four week reference period. For an explanation of occupational status and related characteristics refer to Census 81-Occupation (2148.0) or Census 81-Industry (2147.0).

## Period of residence in Australia

question 12 PER
This characteristic relates only to the overseas born population. The number of years a person born overseas had been resident in Australia is calculated from the answer to question 12, which asked for year of first arrival in Australia.

For the 1976 Census, period of residence in Australia was tabulated up to 28 years in single years with a further category for 29 years or longer. For the 1981 Census the classification shows period of residence up to 35 years in single years, and 35 years or longer in one category.

Primary family-number of persons in
derived from answers to question 4 NFP
This characteristic relates to the number of persons in each primary family unit (excluding non-family members) in occupied private dwellings.

## Public/private sector (government/non-government)

question 28 GNG
This characteristic relates to employed persons 15 years of age and over. The output classification categorises a person's employer into Australian Government (department or other); State Government (department or other); Local Government; Private sector; or not stated.

## Qualification-level and field

question 20 QAL
Question 20 asked of all persons aged 15 years and over, who were not still at school, if they had obtained any qualifications since leaving school; if they had, the highest qualification obtained since leaving school was sought. Details of the awarding institution, field of study and year obtained were also requested to assist in the processing of responses.

Qualifications were classified by level, and by field of study within each level, according to the ABS Census Index of Qualifications, which is based on the United Nations International Standard Classification of Education. The 1981 Census level of qualification groups 'trade certificate' and 'other certificate' are not exactly comparable with the 1976 Census categories 'technician' and 'trade'; the classification of levels is otherwise the same in both censuses. There are some differences between the field of qualification classification used in 1976 and 1981 and details of these differences and other information on this characteristic are available in Census 81-Education Qualifications (2149.0).

## Qualification-year obtained

question 20 YOQ
Like 'level and field' of qualification, this characteristic relates only to persons with qualifications who are aged 15 years and over. Refer to Census 81-Education Qualifications (2149.0) for details.

## Religion

question 17 REL
At the 1981 Census the instruction alerting respondents to the optional nature of this question was placed adjacent to the question, rather than on the front of the schedule as in the 1976 Census. The non-response rate for this question in 1981 was $10.9 \%$, compared with a rate of $11.8 \%$ for the 1976 Census.

Several changes were made to the religion classification for the 1981 Census:
(a) All Orthodox denominations, however described at the 1976 Census, were coded to the category 'Greek Orthodox'. For the 1981 Census, the equivalent group has been classified as either 'Armenian Apostolic' or 'Orthodox'.
(b) The Uniting Church of Australia came into being in 1977 and a new category 'Uniting Church' was included for the first time. However the separate categories 'Methodist', 'Presbyterian', and 'Congregational' were retained to include those people who still identified themselves as such in the census.
(c) A category for 'Latter Day Saints/Mormon' was also included for the first time.
(d) The category 'Buddhist' was introduced under the heading 'non-Christian'.
(e) Consultation with users of data on religion prior to the 1981 Census led to the categories of 'Catholic, Roman' and 'Catholic, not Roman' being combined under the single category 'Catholic' for all general outputs from the 1981 Census.

## Relationship to head of family

question 4 RLF
Household structure and family structure were determined from answers to the question which asked for relationship to 'person 1'. The words 'person I' were substituted on the 1981 Census schedule for the previously used term, household head.

Details on family topics are included in Census 81-Dwelling, Household, Family (2150.0).

## Resident (Australia)/visitor status

question 8 REV
A visitor is any person who stated in answer to question 8 , 'Where does each person usually live?', that his or her usual residence was overseas.

At the 1976 Census, this information was obtained by a direct question asked only of overseas born persons. All Australian born persons were grouped together into one category, 'resident, not stated, not applicable'. The second category in 1976 was 'visitor'.

For the 1981 Census, resident/visitor status was imputed from answers to question 8 on usual residence which was asked of all persons. Thus in 1981, Australian born persons were classified, along with those born overseas, into one of three categories: 'resident', 'visitor' and 'not stated'. There is no 'not applicable' category for this characteristic at the 1981 Census.

Secondary family 1
number of persons $\quad$ NFA
derived from answers to question 4 NFB
NFC Secondary family 2 Secondary family 3

These characteristics relate only to persons in private dwellings. For census purposes a household may not contain more than three secondary family units, and each secondary family must consist of at least two persons. (See also the notes on Fa milies in household-number of, p. 8). For more information refer to Census 81-Dwelling, Household, Family (2150.0).

There is no 'not stated'category for this characteristic. Where a respondent failed to answer question 2, an answer was imputed from other information on the census form.

## Travel to work (mode)

question 31 TPT
This question asked how each person with a job travelled to work on the Monday before the census (i.e. 29 June 1981). Some modes of transport may appear in unexpected places, e.g. tram or ferry in the ACT. This is possible, as a person may have been working away from the usual location on the day before census day.

## Usual residence 1981

question 8 RMC
Tabulations for this characteristic include two categories: 'usual resident of this dwelling' and 'visitor to this dwelling or not stated'. For information giving the LGA and State of usual residence, other usual residence fields listed below must be used.

Refer also to: Census 81-Usual Residence and Internal Migration (2155.0).

* Usual LGA of residence-1981
derived from answers to question 8 RLC
This classification contains a separate code for census LGA's in each State and Territory. Where a person did not state his/ her LGA of usual residence, RLC was regarded as 'not stated'. Where a person's usual residence was overseas, RLC was set to the country of usual residence using birthplace (BPL) codes. The usual residence characteristic 'Usual State of Residence-1981' (RSC) must be used in combination with RLC.

For details, refer to Census 81-Usual Residence and Internal Migration (2155.0).

## Usual State of residence-1981

question 8 RSC
This characteristic contains separate categories for each Australian State and Territory, 'overseas' and 'not stated'. Refer to Census 81-Usual Residence and Internal Migration (2155.0).
*Usual LGA of residence-1980
derived from answers to question 9 RLO
This characteristic can only apply to persons one year of age and over. Codes are allocated for LGAs in each State and Territory, and a zero is allocated for responses of 'overseas', 'not stated' and 'not applicable' (i.e. persons aged less than one year).

This characteristic must be used in combination with 'Usual State of Residence-1980' (RSO).
For more detail refer to Census 81-Usual Residence and Internal Migration (2155.0).

## Usual State of residence-1980

question 9 RSO
This characteristic contains separate categories for each Australian State and Territory, 'overseas', 'not stated' and 'not applicable' (i.e. persons aged less than one year).

See also Census 81—Usual Residence and Internal Migration (2155.0).
*Usual LGA of residence-1976
derived from answers to question 10 RLV
This usual residence characteristic can only apply to persons five years of age and over. Codes are allocated for LGA's in each State and Territory, and a zero is allocated for responses of 'overseas', 'not stated' and 'not applicable' (persons aged less than five years).

RLV must be used in combination with 'Usual State of Residence-1976' (RSV).
For further information on usual residence refer to Census 81 - Usual Residence and Internal Migration(2155.0).

## Usual State of residence-1976

question 10 RSV
This characteristic contains separate categories for each Australian State or Territory, 'overseas', 'not stated'and 'not applicable' (persons aged less than five years).

See also Census 81—Usual Residence and Internal Migration (2155.0).
*Information on these usual residence characteristics for geographic areas other than LGA's can be obtained, but only for areas comprising combinations of whole LGA's. Statistics for areas which do not comprise whole LGA's, such as some statistical divisions and postcode areas (whose boundaries may cross LGA boundaries) cannot be accurately produced.

## B. Notes on dwelling characteristics

Four questions relating to private dwellings were asked of the householder in the 1981 Census. Another three questions on the back of the census schedule were completed by the collector. Questions asked of the householder related to characteristics of the dwelling, while the collector completed questions relating to dwelling structure.

For census purposes, dwellings are divided into two main groups: private dwellings (which may be occupied or unoccupied) and non-private dwellings.

A private dwelling is normally a house or flat, but it can also be a tent, houseboat, or caravan if standing on its own block of land. A tent or caravan is not considered to be a private dwelling if it is occupied by members of a household resident in an adjacent dwelling, i.e. the tent or caravan is considered to be part of that adjacent dwelling.

An occupied private dwelling is defined as the premises occupied by a household on census night. For census purposes, a household is a person or group of persons who live together and eat together as a single domestic unit. It is possible, then, for more than one household to live in one house or structure. For example, a lodger who lives with a family and provides all his food for himself is not a member of the family's household but constitutes a separate household, and therefore completes a separate householder's schedule. Because an occupied dweiling is defined in this way, the number of households and number of occupied dwellings is identical and the number of occupied dwellings in an area, as defined for census purposes, may often be greater than the known number of structures.

An unoccupied private dwelling is a structure built specifically for living purposes and capable of being lived in, but unoccupied at the time of the census. Vacant houses, holiday houses, huts, cabins (other than seasonal worker's quarters) and houseboats are therefore counted as unoccupied dwellings; but vacant tents, garages and caravans (if not normally occupied) are not. Only private dwellings can be classified as unoccupied. Unoccupied dwellings include dwellings vacant because they have been newly completed, dwellings vacant for demolition or repair, holiday homes, dwellings to let and dwellings where the household was absent on census night.

The classification 'Reason unoccupied' (RUN) relates only to unoccupied private dwellings, and is based on the observation of the census collector.

Non-private dwellings (NPDs) are hotels, hostels, non-private boarding houses, gaols, religious and charitable institutions, defence establishments and other communal dwellings. Usually, occupants of such dwellings will be using communal facilities such as hotel dining-rooms or mess halls. A caravan in a caravan park (whether permanently or temporarily located) is treated as part of a non-private dwelling, as are self-contained units provided by commercial enterprises such as hotels, motels or guest-houses.

Separate categories for 'campers out' and 'migratory' are included in the NPD classification.
The dwelling characteristics outlined below are discussed in more detail in Census 81-Dwelling, Household, Family (2150.0).

## Aboriginal dwelling identifier

derived from answers to question 16 ABD
This characteristic is used to divide dwellings into: Aboriginal dwellings, Torres Strait Islander (TSI) dwellings and other dwellings.

If the head of a household or (where present) the spouse stated 'Aboriginal' or 'TSI' origin in answer to question 16, the dwelling was classified respectively as an Aboriginal or TSI dwelling. If neither head nor spouse was of Aboriginal or TSI origin, then the dwelling was classed as 'other'.

## Bedrooms-number of

question HI BED
This characteristic is relevant only to occupied private dwellings.
The 1981 Census classification for number of bedrooms includes separate categories for 'no bedrooms' and 'not applicable'. At the 1976 Census, these two items were included in a single category, 'no bedrooms or not applicable'. Thus the decrease in the number of dwellings in the 'no bedroom' category between 1976 and 1981 Census results is largely attributable to a different approach to the classification of bedsitters from that used at the 1976 Census.

## Females in private dwellings

computed during processing FPD
This characteristic classifies each dwelling according to the number of females present in the dwelling on census night. In this classification, a code 'zero' means either no females in the dwelling or not applicable (NPDs).

## Males in private dwellings

computed during processing MPD
This characteristic classifies each dwelling according to the number of males present in the dwelling on census night. In this classification, a code 'zero' means either no males in the dwelling, or not applicable (NPDs).

## Material of outer walls

collector's question C2 MAT
This topic is based on replies supplied by the collector for all private occupied and unoccupied dwellings. In the 1976 Census this information was obtained from householders and this may affect comparability of the data between the two Censuses. Furthermore, the 1976 classification applied only to occupied private dwellings; unoccupied dwellings were coded to 'not applicable'.

The 1981 category 'brick, brick veneer, stone' is a combination of the two 1976 items 'brick, brick veneer' and 'stone'; 1981 'other' is a combination of 1976 'metal' and 'other' categories.

## Mortgage payments-total

question H 2 ALM
This characteristic relates only to occupied private dwellings being purchased by any usual member of the household. Because of price and income changes between censuses, caution must be exercised when making any intercensal comparisons of this item.

For the 1981 Census, a response indicating monthly mortgage payments of less than one dollar was recoded to ALM $=\$ 1$.

Motor vehicles-number of
question H 4 VEH
Information on the number of registered motor vehicles owned or used by members of a private household, and garaged at or parked near the divelling on census night, was requested in question H4. Motor bikes, motor scooters and tractors were excluded but company vehicles kept at home were included.

## Nature of occupancy

questions H 2 and H 3 NOC
This characteristic can relate only to occupied private dwellings. It combines information on whether a dwelling is owned (subject to mortgage or otherwise) or is rented (furnished or unfurnished, and type of landlord). The nature of occupancy classification distinguishes between 'owner' and 'purchaser' (of dwelling subject to mortgage or contract of sale); where the information provided indicates ownership but is not clear on whether a dwelling is or is not subject to mortgage, the nature of occupancy is coded to owner/purchaser undefined.

## Non-private dwelling type

NPD
See notes at the beginning of this part (Part B: Notes on Dwelling Characteristics) for details of non-private dwellings, p. 14.

## Occupants of dwelling-number of

computed during processing IMD
This characteristic relates to both private and non-private dwellings, and is set to zero for unoccupied private dwellings.

## Rent-amount paid

question H3 RNT
This characteristic relates only to rented occupied private dwellings.
There is some difficulty with intercensal comparisons of this characteristic because of limited availability of comparable classifications: census classifications for RNT are shown by single dollars up to $\$ 148$ for the 1981 Census, but only up to $\$ 98$ in 1976.

In 1976 when a response was given that rent was paid on the dwelling but no money amount was entered, a rent of $\$ 1$ was shown. However, for 1981 there is a category for RNT $=\$ 0$ which includes 'not stated'.

## Rooms in private dwellings-number of

question HI TOT
This characteristic relates only to occupied private dwellings and includes categories for one, two, three etc. up to seven rooms, eight rooms or more, not stated and not applicable.

## Reason unoccupied

collector's question C3 RUN
The characteristic 'reason unoccupied' relates only to unoccupied private dwellings, and is based on the observation of the census collector.

## Siructure of dwelling

collector's question Cl STR
The dwelling structure classification is based on replies supplied by the collector through external observations of the structure type of private dwellings. Some regrouping of the dwelling structure classification occurred between the 1976 and 1981 Censuses. The 1981 category 'other medium density housing' is a combination of the 1976 categories: 'blocks of flats up to and including three storeys' and 'villa units and townhouses'. The 1976 category 'blocks of flats or home units over three storeys' is simply called 'flats over 3 storeys' in 1981.

## SECTION 4

## RELEASE OF CENSUS DATA

Census 81 data are being released in statistical publications, on microfiche, on magnetic tape and in maps. A number of other releases are being published which explain the outputs available and some of the more difficult characteristics. In addition, a number of technical papers are being released with the magnetic tape files to explain their use.

## Statistical publications

The statistical publications are the major bookshelf reference material containing census results and are ideal for quick and frequent reference.

Five statistical publications are being released from the 1981 Census.

## Preliminary Counts-Australia, States and Territories (2209.0)

This free publication contains preliminary statistics on the age, sex and marital status of the population as counted at the census.

Census of Population and Housing, Counts of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders, Australia, States and Territories, 30 June 1971, 1976, 1981 (2164.0)
This is a free publication which contains two tables, one giving counts of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders by States and Territories and the other giving further geographic detail for major urban, other urban and rural populations.

Bulletin 1: Persons and Dwellings in Local Government Areas and Urban Centres (2401.0-2408.0)
This series of priced publications is being produced for each State and Territory. A set of statistical area maps are included.

## Bulletin 2: Summary Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings (2435.0-2443.0)

This series of priced publications is being produced for each State and Territory and for Australia. Some intercensal comparisons with 1976 and earlier censuses are made.

## Bulletin 3: Cross-classified Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings (2444.0-2452.0)

This series of priced publications will be produced for States, Territories and Australia. It will contain cross-classified tables within five themes, namely birthplace, income, labour force, demography and social, and housing.

Further details of statistical publications appear in Census 81-Statistical Publications (2144.0) (a free publication).

## Microfiche

1981 Census data will be available on some 3,500 microfiche; each microfiche can hold the equivalent of 269 pages of computer printout, and costs 30 cents to purchase from the ABS.

Statistics on microfiche include:
(a) small area summary tables and counts for most geographic areas from CD's up to Australia level and
(b) cross-classified tables giving more detailed statistics on characteristics of persons and dwellings at broader geographic levels.

All publications, CD field maps and geographic code and conversion lists (e.g. LGA's to Postcodes) are also being published on microfiche.

The information paper: Census 81 -Microfiche (2145.0) (a free publication) gives detailed information about microfiche output.

## Magnetic tape files

Census files contain large quantities of summary statistics, some of which are also available on microfiche or in statistical publications.

The 1981 Census magnetic tape files are:
(a) Geographic Descriptor File;
(b) Collection District Master File;
(c) Collection District Summary File;
(d) Local Government Area Summary File;
(e) CD and LGA Summary Files Print Programs;
(f) Household Sample File;
(g) Persons Sample File;
(h) Census Descriptor File; and
(i) Descriptor File for Household Sample
(j) Descriptor File for Persons Sample
(k) A number of detailed tables on magnetic tape, prefixed MT.

## Geographic Descriptor File (GDF)

This file contains some basic information, including the names and codes and the numbers of persons and dwellings, for each of the standard statistical areas (LGA's to States), and some data on area size.

## Collection District Master File (CDMF)

The CDMF contains counts of dwellings and persons, area and geographic codes for every CD in Australia. The geographic data include the latitude and longitude and the Commonwealth electoral division of the CD.

## Collection District Summary File (CDSF)

The CDSF ( 7 reels of magnetic tape plus a test file) presents summary characteristics of persons and their dwellings for every CD in Australia.

## Local Government Area Summary File (LGASF)

The LGASF contains the same summary tables as the CDSF, describing the characteristics of persons and their dwellings for every LGA in Australia.

## CD and LGA Summary Files Print Programs

This reel contains the source code for two COBOL programs that may assist users in making better use of the CDSF and LGASF.

A print subprogram calculates row and column totals and percentages for the tables on the CD or LGA summary files, and uses COBOL's Report Writer to print these tables.

## Household Sample File

This file contains census data for a one per cent sample of unidentified private dwellings and all persons (unidentified) within each selected dwelling plus a one per cent sample of unidentified persons in non-private dwellings.

## Persons Sample File

This file contains census data for a one per cent sample of unidentified individuals, with some geographic information and regrouping of detail for some variables to avoid the risk of releasing identifiable information.

## Census Descriptor File

This file, designed for use with some magnetic tape output, contains codes and descriptors for all versions of the classifications used in the production of census tables.

## Descriptor File for Household Sample

This file contains codes and descriptions for all the classifications on the Household Sample File.

## Descriptor File for Persons Sample

This file contains codes and descriptions for all the classifications on the Persons Sample File.

## Detailed tables on magnetic tape

A large number of these tables will be released to satisfy specific demands for detailed data which can be manipulated by computer.

The free information papers: Census 81-Magnetic Tape Summary Files (2143.0), Census 81-Sample Files on Magnetic Tape (2165.0), and Census 81 - Detailed Tables on Magnetic Tape (2166.0) contain magnetic tape order forms and further details of the above releases on magnetic tape.

## Maps

To complement census results the following 1981 Census maps are being produced:
(a) Statistical area maps;
(b) 1981 Census field maps;
(c) Australia: Statistical Divisions and Local Government Area map 1:5,000,000 scale;
(d) Australia: Population Distribution map 1:5,000,000 scale; and
(e) 1981 Atlases of Population and Housing.

These maps are described in detail in the information paper: Census 81-Maps (2146.0) (a free publication).

## Other information papers

The production programmme planned from the 1981 Census is contained in Census 81-Data Release Plans (2142.0) and its Addendum (a free publication).

The Catalogue of 1981 Census Tables (2139.0) lists summary tables, cross-classified tables, statistical publication tables and detailed tables on magnetic tape. The catalogue can be obtained free of charge.

Other census (free) publications are listed below. Note that none of these contain statistics.

## Geographic Code List (2141.0)(a)

Census 81-Industry (2147.0)(a)
Census 81-Occupation (2148.0)(a)
Census 81-Education Qualifications (2149.0)(a)
Census 81-Dwelling, Household, Family (2150.0)(a)
Census 81-Income (2151.0)(a)
Census 81-Language (2152.)(a)
Census 81-Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders (2153.0)(a)
Census 81-Journey to work (2154.0)
Census 81-Usual Residence and Internal Migration (2155.0)
Census 81—Effects of Introduced Random Error (2156.0)(a)
(a) already available.

## Condensed and full format summary tables

The most widely published 1981 Census statistics are the condensed and full format summary tables for small areas, available on microfiche (batches 81.201-81.212 and 81.301-81.305), on magnetic tape (CDSF and LGASF), and through an ABS inquiry service. To assist users to understand the tables, some explanatory notes are contained in Appendix D.


APPENDIX A

| State | - |
| :--- | :--- |
| Div. |  |
| S. Div. |  |
| C.D. |  |
| Rec. <br> No. |  |

## AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

## Census of

## Population and Housing



Tuesday, 30 June 1981, is Census Day.
The census is an important statistical collection, whith not only counts the number of people throughout Australia, by also measures such things as internal migration, occupation and ind stry of those in the labour force, and housing conditions. The encloted pamphlst gives you a more detailed description of the value of the data collected in the census and the uses to which they will tepa
The census is the only way of getting a complete picture of all persons in Australia at the one time.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics is required by law to take a complete census of Australia every five years. The Act under which the census is taken is called the Census and Statistics Act 1905. This Act makes it compulsory for you to provide the information requested.
For your protection the same Act guarantess that your answers will be treated in confidence. All staff engaged on the census are required by law to protect the confidentiality of information collected. It would be an offence for any information relating to an identifiable person or household to be released to any other Government Department or agency, or indeed to anyone outside the Statistics Bureau.

If you have difficulties filling out this form. please ask the Collector or help or telephone $\qquad$
Your co-operation in carefully completing the form will contribute greatly to the success of the census.

AUSTRALIAN STATISTICIAN

## Signature of Person

## Address:

 A person living alone is also a household. If there is more than one household in this dwelling, obtain extra Schedules from the Collector AND FILL IN A SEPARATE SCHEDULE FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD
## Who to Include

List in the top row all persons (including visitors) who spent the night of Tuesday, 30 June 1981, in this household or returned on Wednesday. 1 July 1981, without having been counted elsewhere. USE ONE COLUMN FOR EACH PERSON. If there are more than 8 persons in this household, obtain extra Forms from the Collector.
On pages 1-5 give details of all persons who spent the night of Tuesday, 30 June 1981, in this household.
Complete particulars of this dwelling on page 5.

## When Answering Questions

Please use ink or ball point pen.
Reed the questions and instructions carefully ; give your answer and then go to the next question.
Most answers can be given simply by placing a tick in an appropriate box.
If you do not know the exact answer, give the best estimate you can.

## Privecy

If any person in your household prefers, for privacy reasons, not to be recorded on this Schedule, please ask the Collector for a Personal Form and envelope. The completed Form should be saaled in the envelope and delivered unopened to the Collector.
Please ask for an envelope in which to seal your completed Schedule and/or Personal Form(s), if you wish the Collector not to see them.

## Finally

Ater filling in the Schedule, please sign it and enter the required address on the front page in the space provided.
The Collector will return as soon as possible after Tuesday. 30 June 1981, for the Schedule.

## COLLECTOR'S USE ONLY

| Males | Females | Persons |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |


| 1. Name of each person who spent the night of 30 June | PERSON 1 | PERSON 2 | PERSON 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - Include any person who returned on Wednesday, 1 July 1981. without having been counted elsewhere. <br> - Record details for all adults, children and babies (including visitors) who spent the night of Tuesday, 30 June 1981, in this household. <br> - Enter the household head or any adult household member as Person 1. | Christian or given name <br> Surname $\qquad$ | Christian or given name <br> Surname | Christian or given name $\qquad$ <br> Surname |
| 2. Sox: <br> - Tick one box for each person (e.g. | Male $\square \quad$ or Female $\square$ | Male $\square$ or Female $\square$ | Male $\square$ or Female $\square$ |
| 3. Age: <br> - In years and completed months. <br> - If age is less than one year write " 0 " years and the number of completed months. |  | ……........years ..............months | . $\times$ years ..............months |
| 4. What is each person's relationship to Person 17 <br> - Examples of other relationships : mother, father, sister. son-in-law, granddaughter, uncle, boarder, visitor. co-tenant, flatmate, cammune member, etc.. | Person 1 | Wife <br> Husband $\qquad$ <br> Son $\qquad$ <br> Daughter. $\qquad$ $\square$ <br> Other $\square$ <br> Please state $\qquad$ | Wife $\qquad$ <br> Husband $\qquad$ <br> Son $\qquad$ - 3 <br> Daughter. $\qquad$ <br> Other. 5 $\square$ <br> Please state $\qquad$ |
| 5. What is each person's present marital status? | Never married $\qquad$ <br> Now married $\qquad$ <br> Separated but not divorced 3 <br> Divorced $\qquad$ 1 <br> Widowed $\square$ | Never married $\qquad$ <br> Now married 2 <br> Separated but not divorced 3 <br> Divorced $\qquad$ <br> Widowed <br> $]_{5}$ | Never married $\qquad$ <br> Now married $\qquad$ 2 <br> Separated but not divorced. $\square$ $\square_{3}$ <br> Divorced. $\qquad$ <br> Widowed. |
| Answer questions 6 and 7 for each person now married. <br> 6. What is the length (in years) of the person's present marriage? |  |  |  |
| 7. Has the person been married more than once? | No, married once only. Yos $\qquad$ | No, married once only................. Yes $\qquad$ $\square 2$ | No, married once only $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . .$. Yes $\qquad$ |
| 8. Where does each person usually live? <br> - "Usual" residence is that address at which a person has lived or intends to live for any period of 6 months or more in 1981. <br> - For persons who now have no usual residence, regard this dwelling as their usual residence and tick box 1. <br> - If usual residence is overseas, write only name of country. $\qquad$ | At the address shown on front of this form. $\qquad$ 1 <br> Elsewhere. $\qquad$ $\square$ <br> If "Elsewhere" please print the usual address. <br> No. and <br> street.. $\qquad$ <br> Suburb, town <br> or locality. $\qquad$ <br> Name of <br> local council $\qquad$ <br> State. $\qquad$ Postcode <br> Country $\qquad$ | At the address shown on <br> front of this form $\qquad$ 1 <br> Elsewhere. $\qquad$ 2 <br> If "Elsewhere" please print the usual address. <br> No. and <br> street $\qquad$ <br> Suburb, town <br> or locality $\qquad$ <br> Name of <br> local council. $\qquad$ <br> State $\qquad$ Postcode <br> Country. $\qquad$ | At the address shown on front of this form 1 <br> Elsewhere. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> If "Elsawhere" please print the usual address. <br> No. and <br> street $\qquad$ <br> Suburb, town <br> or locality $\qquad$ <br> Name of <br> local council. $\qquad$ <br> State $\qquad$ Postcode <br> Country $\qquad$ |
| 9. Where was each person's usual residence one year ago (i.e. at 30 June 1980)? <br> - If the person is less than one year old, write "N/A". <br> - For persons who had no usual residence on 30 June 1980. give the address at which they were then living. <br> - If usual residence was overseas, write only " $0 / S^{\prime}$ ". $\qquad$ | Same as in question 8 <br> Elsowhere <br> if "Elsewhere" please print usual address one year ago. <br> No. and street. <br> Suburb, town <br> or locality $\qquad$ <br> Name of <br> local council $\qquad$ <br> State $\qquad$ Postcode $\qquad$ | Same as in question 8 $\square$ <br> Elsewhere $\qquad$ 2 <br> "Elsewhere" please print usual address one year ago. <br> No. and <br> street $\qquad$ <br> Suburb, town <br> or locality $\qquad$ <br> Name of <br> local council. $\qquad$ <br> State. $\qquad$ Postcode $\qquad$ | Same as in question 8. $\qquad$ <br> Elsewhere $\qquad$口: <br> If "Elsewhere" please print usual address one year ago. <br> No. and street $\qquad$ <br> Suburb, town <br> or locality. $\qquad$ <br> Name of <br> local council $\qquad$ <br> State. $\qquad$ Postcode. $\qquad$ |
| 10. Where was each person's usual residence five years ago (i.e. at 30 June 1976) ? <br> - If the parson is less than five years old, write "N/A". <br> - For persons who had no usual residence on 30 June 1976, give the address at which thay were then living. <br> - If usual residence was overseas, write only "O/S". $\qquad$ | Same as in question 8. <br> Same as in question 9 $\qquad$ 2 <br> Elsowhere. $\qquad$ 3 <br> If "Elsewhere" please print usual address five years ago. <br> No. and <br> street $\qquad$ <br> Suburb, town <br> or locality. $\qquad$ <br> Name of <br> local council. $\qquad$ <br> State. $\qquad$ Postcode. | Same as in question 8. $\qquad$ <br> Same as in question 9 $\qquad$ <br> Elsowhere. $\qquad$ <br> If "Elsewhere" please print usual address five years ago. <br> No. and <br> streat $\qquad$ <br> Suburb, town <br> or locality <br> Name of <br> local council $\qquad$ <br> State. $\qquad$ Postcode | Same as in question 8 $\qquad$ 1 <br> Same as in question 9 $\qquad$ <br> Elsewhere 3 <br> If "Elsewhere" please print usual address five years ago. <br> No. and <br> street. $\qquad$ <br> Suburb, town <br> or locality. $\qquad$ <br> Name of <br> local council $\qquad$ <br> State $\qquad$ Postcode..... |




Page 2.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Australia \(\qquad\) － \\
Overseas \(\qquad\) \(\square 2\) \\
Print country of birth \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Australia \(\qquad\)日， \\
Overseas \(\qquad\) 12 \\
Print country of birth． \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular} \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Australia \(\qquad\)
\\
Overseas \(\qquad\) 2 \\
Print country of birth． \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Australia \(\qquad\)
\\
Overseas \(\qquad\)口 \\
Print country of birth \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Year 19. \& Year 19 \& Year 19．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& Year 19．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& Year 19．．． \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Australia \(\qquad\) \\
Other． \(\qquad\) 2 \\
Print country of citizenship
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Australia \(\qquad\)
\\
Other． \(\square\) \(\square 2\) \\
Print country of citizenship
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Australia \(\qquad\) 1 \\
Other． \(\qquad\) 2 \\
Print country of citizenship
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Australia \(\qquad\) ロ， \\
Other． \(\square\) 2 \\
Print country of citizenship
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Australia． \(\qquad\) \\
Other \(\square\) 2 \\
Print country of citizenship
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Father＇s country of birth \& Father＇s country of birth \& Fathar＇s country of birth \& Father＇s country of birth \& Father＇s country of birth \\
\hline Mother＇s country of birth \& Mother＇s country of birth \& Mother＇s country of bith \& Mother＇s country of birth \& Mothes＇s country of birth \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
No．only speaks English． \(\qquad\) 1 \\
Yes口 \\
How well does this person speak English？ \\
Very well \(\qquad\)
\\
Well \(\qquad\)
\\
Not well \(\qquad\)
\\
Not at all． \(\qquad\)

 \& 

No，only speaks English $\qquad$
<br>
Yes． $\qquad$ 2 <br>
How well does this person speak English ？ <br>
Very well $\qquad$
<br>
Well． $\qquad$
<br>
Not well． $\qquad$
<br>
Not at all． $\qquad$

 \& 

No，only speaks English． $\qquad$ a， <br>
Yes． <br>
How well does this person speak English ？ <br>
Very well． $\qquad$ 0, <br>
Well． $\qquad$
<br>
Not well $\qquad$
<br>
Not at all． $\qquad$

 \& 

No，only speaks English． $\qquad$ 1 <br>
Yes $\qquad$ 2 <br>
How well does this person speak English？ <br>
Very well． $\qquad$
<br>
Well． $\qquad$
<br>
Not well $\qquad$
3 <br>
Not at all． $\qquad$

 \& 

No．only speaks English． $\qquad$ 1 Yes． $\qquad$ 2 <br>
How well does this person speak English ？ <br>
Very well $\qquad$
<br>
Well $\qquad$ $\square_{2}$ <br>
Not well． $\qquad$
<br>
Not at all． $\qquad$

\end{tabular} <br>

\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
No． \(\qquad\)
\\
Yes，Aboriginal \(\qquad\) \\
Yes，Torres Strait Islander． \(\square\)
\(\square\)
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
No \(\qquad\)
\\
Yes，Aboriginal \(\qquad\)
\\
Yes，Torres Strait Islander． \(\qquad\)

 \& 

No． $\qquad$ $\square$, <br>
Yes，Aboriginal $\qquad$ $\square_{2}$ <br>
Yes．Torres Strait Islander． $\qquad$口

 \& 

No $\qquad$ <br>
Yes，Aboriginal $\qquad$
<br>
Yes，Tortes Strait Islander $\qquad$
，

 \& 

No $\qquad$口 1 <br>
Yes，Aboriginal $\qquad$ 2 <br>
Yes，Torres Strait Islander． $\qquad$
3
\end{tabular} <br>

\hline Religion ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& Religion．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \&  \& Religion．．－．．．a．a．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& Religion．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& P．T．O． <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

18. How old was each person when they left school?

- For persons who are full-time primary or secondary school students, tick box 1 .
- For persons who did not go to school, tick box 2.


## 19. Is the person attending a school or any other educational institution?

- For persons who are external/correspondence students. indicate whether full-time or part-time.

20. Has the person obtainod a trade or any other qualification since leaving school?

- For persons who are full-time primary or secondary school students, tick box 2.
Examples of qualification names are:
trade certificate, diploma in science, B.A.
Examples of institutions are:
Sydney Technical College. University of W.A.
Examples of fields of study are:
plumbing, computing, geogrephy

21. What is the gross income (including pensions and/or allowances) that each person usually receives each week from all sources?

- If unable to estimate income on a weekly basis, tick the appropriate box to show present income on an annual basis.
- Count all income,
wages, salary, overtime
family allowance
(child endowment)
pensions.
superannuation,
tips and gratuities,
business or farm income
(less expenses of operation).
unemployment benefits, etc.


## 22. For each woman, how many babies has she ever had?

- Do not include still-births.
- If none, write "None".
- Do not deduct
tax, superannuation. health insurance, etc..

Page 3.


8001 to $\$ 10000$ p.yr.
$\$ 289$ to $\$ 348$ p.wk.
$\$ 15001$ to $\$ 18000$ p.yr............. 1 ,
$\$ 18001$ to $\$ 22000$ p.yr................. 12
ver $\$ 500$ p.wk

Now living.
Not now living


\$193 to $\$ 231$ p.w.

24 to $\$ 500$ p.wk.

| 23. Did the person do any work at all LAST WEEK? <br> - For each person ticked in box 1, go to question 26. | Yes, worked for wages, salary, payment or profit $\square$ 1 <br> Yes, but did unpaid work only. 2 <br> No, did not work $\qquad$ 3 | Yes, worked for wages, salary, payment or profit $\square$ <br> Yes, but did unpaid work only. 2 <br> No, did not work | Yes, worked for wages, salary, payment or profit Yes, but did unpaid work only. No, did not work $\qquad$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24. LAST WEEK, did the person have a full-time or part-time job of any kind, business, profession or farm? (even it on holidays, sick, on strike, temporarily stood down, etc.) <br> - Tick one box only. | Yes, had a paid job, a business, a profession or a farm last week $\qquad$ 1 <br> Yes, helped without pay in a family business $\qquad$ 2 <br> Yes, unpaid job only $\qquad$ <br> No, did not have any job. business, profession or farm last week $\qquad$ | Yes, had a paid job, a business, a profession or a farm last week $\qquad$ 1 <br> Yes, helped without pay in a family business $\square$ $\square_{2}$ <br> Yes, unpaid job only $\qquad$ 3 <br> No, did not have any job. business, profession or farm last week. $\qquad$ | Yes, hat a paid job, a business, a profession or a farm last week $\qquad$ 1 <br> Yes, helped without pay in a family business $\qquad$ <br> Yes, unpaid job only. $\qquad$ 1 <br> No, did not have any job. business, profession or farm last week. |
| 25. Did the porson look for work LAST WEEK? <br> - Looking for work means being registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service, approaching a prospective employer, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of application or awaiting the results of recent applications. | No, did not laok for work …....... , <br> Yes, looked for work | No, did not look for work............. , <br> Yes, looked for work | No, did not look for work $\quad$, <br> Yes, looked for work |
| For each person ticked in box 3 or 4 in question 24. do not answer questions 26-31. <br> 26. In the main job hold LAST WEEK, wes the person: <br> - Tick one box only. | A wage or salary eamer? $\square$ 1 <br> Conducting own business but not employing others? <br> Conducting own business and employing others ? $\qquad$ 3 <br> A helper not receiving wages or salary? | A wage or salary earner?口 $\square$ <br> Conducting own business but not employing others? $\qquad$ <br> Conducting own business and employing others ? $\qquad$ <br> A helper not receiving wages or salary? $\qquad$ | A wage or salary earner ? ?........ <br> Conducting own business but not employing others? $\qquad$ 2 <br> Conducting own business and employing others? $\qquad$ 3 <br> A helper not receiving wages or salary ? $\qquad$ |
| 27. In the main job held LAST WEEK, what was the person's occupation? <br> - Describe as fully as possible, using two words or more (do not use initials or abbreviations, e.g. builder's labourer, not bld. lab.). <br> - Where possible, include award or government designation. <br> - Members of the Armed Services should state their rank. | Occupation | Occupation | Occupation........................................ |
| 28. For the main job held LAST WEEK, what was the employer's trading name and address of workplace? <br> - For persons conducting their own business, print name of own business. <br> - For teachers, print name of school. <br> - For government employees, print full name of Department. Division, Branch or Section. <br> - For persons with no fixed place of work last week. e.g. airline pilots, taxi drivers, etc., write "N/A" in "Address of workplace". | USE BLOCK LETTERS <br> Business or trading name $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Name of Division, Branch or Section (if any) in which the person worked $\qquad$ <br> Address of workplace: <br> No. and street $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Suburb, town or locality $\qquad$ <br> State $\qquad$ Postcode | USE BLOCK LETTERS <br> Business or trading name $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Name of Division, Branch or Section (if any) in which the person worked $\qquad$ <br> Address of workplace: <br> No. and street $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Suburb, town or locality. $\qquad$ <br> State. $\qquad$ Postcode $\qquad$ | USE BLOCK LETTERS <br> Business or trading name $\qquad$ <br> Name of Division, Branch or Section (if any) in which the person worked $\qquad$ <br> Address of workplace: <br> No. and street. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Suburb, town or locality. $\qquad$ <br> State. $\qquad$ Postcode. $\qquad$ |
| 29. What kind of industry, business or service is carried ourt by your employer at the addross given in reply to question 28 ? <br> - Describe as fully as possible, using two words or more (e.g. dairy farming, footwear manufacturing). | Kind of industry | Kind of industry | Kind of industry. |

Page 4.

30. In the main job held LAST WEEK, how many hours did the person work?

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



H1. How many rooms are there in this dwolling?

- Write the number of each type of room (e.g. 2 .......... Bedroom(s)).
- Count each room once only.
- A room shared with another household should be counted only by the principal householder.
- Do not count toilets, pantries, laundries, storerooms, halls or corridors.

Number Type of Room


Combined lounge/dining room
Lounge room
Dining room


Kitchen
. Bathroom


Family room
Study
.......Other rooms (Dlease specify)

Page 5.

For a household with more than 8 persons, please contact the Collector.


H2. Is this dwalling owned (or being purchased) by you or any usual member of this household?
[ No $\longrightarrow$ Go to question H3.

$\square$ Yes
Is there a mortgage (or contract of sale) on this dwelling?
ㅁ No $\longrightarrow$ Go to question H4.
[1] Yes

What monthly payment (or average monthly payment) is made on the total mortgages (or contracte of sale) on this dwolling ?
$\$$ \& ....................per month $\longrightarrow$ Go to question H4.

H4. How many registered motor vehicles owned or used by members of this household were garaged or parked at or near this dwolling for the night of 30 June 1981 ?

- Exclude motor bikes, motor scooters, tractors.
- Include company vehicles kept at home.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\square & \text { None } \\
\square & 1 \text { motor vehicle } \\
\square & 2 \text { motor vehicles } \\
\square & 3 \text { motor vehicles } \\
\square & 4 \text { or more }
\end{array}
$$

## What is the weakly remt?

\$........................................

Is this dwelling rented furnished or unfumizhed?
1 $\square$ Furnished

$$
\square
$$ $\longrightarrow$ Go to question H4.



## COLLECTOR'S USE ONLY



## APPENDIX B <br> CENSUS CHARACTERISTICS AND THEIR CLASSIFICATIONS

(These classifications, together with modified versions of them, are contained in the Catalogue of 1981 Census Tables (2139.0)).


CLASSIFICATIONS AND RECODES - BPL
CMLTH COUNTAIES-MEST IMDIES ano cariabeam
ECUADOR
MEXICO
paraguar
PERU
undted states of amealca
URUGUAY
amenica me
AfRICA
ARAG REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
kEnya
Malayl, TAMIANIA, UGAmD, Zana
MAURITIUS
aimof SOUTM AFRICA
afRICA ME
OCEAMIA
coox islandos
FIJI islanos
KIRI日ATI And tuvalu islamos
nauru
NEW CALEDONIA
VARUATU
NEW ZEALANO
NORFOLK ISLAND
papua ney guinea
SOLOMON ISLANDS (BSIP)
tonga
WESTERM SAMOA
oceania mel
AT SEA
nOt Stated
BPM - CLASSIfICATION - BIRTMPLACE OF MOTHER
CODE OESCRIPTOR
OI AJSTRALIA
ajstralia
NORTHERN EUROPE
UNITED KINGDOM ANO IRELANO custria
CZECHOSLOVAXIA
GRANCE
germany
hUNGARY
NETHERLANOS
uSSa
OTHER NORTHERN EUROPE
SOUTMERN EUROPE
GREECE
ITALY
portugal
SPA!N
yugoslavia
OTHER SOUTHERN EUROPE
ASIA
cyprus
LEBANON
tURKEY
OTHER MIOOLE EAST GEESTERW
CHIMA ASIA AmD IRAN)
CHING
HONG KONG
INOIA.PAKISTAN, BANGLADESH
INDONESIA. PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA, SINGAPORE, THAILANO
SRI LANKA
otmer asia
AMEAICA
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, GRAZIL,
COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, PARAGUAY.
PERU, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA
CANADA AND USA
CHILE
other america
AFRICA
ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
SOUTH AFRICA, IIMBABWE,
HANIBIA, BOTSWANA, LESOTHO,
otmer africa
oceanla
NEW REALAMD
other oceania
N/S
CIT - CLASSIFICATIOR -COUNTRY OF CITIIENSMIP
COOE DESCRIPTOR
australia h countries -





## OCC - CLISSIFICATION - OCCUPATION

TEE FULL CLASSIFICATION OP OCCUPATION COMPRISES 392 ITRYS IN TEE CODE RANCE $000-870$ AND CONSISTTNG OP 11 MAJOR GROUPS, 73 YINNOR GROUPS AND 389 OCCUPATION COLES. REFER TO THE CATALOCUE OP 1981 CTRUSUS TARLPS (2139.0) FOR THE FOLL CLASSIFICATION AND ITS REGROUPINGS, OR CFNSUS 81 OCCUPATION (2148.0) FOR A FULL DESCRIPTION OP TEE CLLSSIFICATION AND information about ihe sugject.

```
PER - CLASSIFIGATION -PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUST
```

| CODE | OESCRIPTOR |
| :--- | :--- |
| OO | LESS THANI YEAR |
| $1-34$ | 1-34YEARSINSINGLE YEARS |
| 35 | 35 YEARS OR LONGER |
| 30 | $N / S$ |
| 37 | $N / A$. |

1 USUAL RESIDENCE 1970 . USUAL RESIOENCE 1980 WITMIM AUST ANO -USUAL RESIOENCE 1976 NOT = USUAL RESIDENCE 1081
2 USUAL RESIOENCE 1976 - USUAL RESIOENCE 1981 MITMIM AUST ANO -USUAL RESIDENCE 1970 NOTE USUAL RESIOENCE 2980

3 OUSUAL RESIOENCE 1970 MOT* USUAL RESIOENCE 1981 AND - USUAL RESIDENCE 1976 MOT. USUAL RESIOEMCE 1981

4 n/a (age legs than s rears)

- Category includes either or both years overseas or w/s

RMT - Classification -wegkly REnt payments

qua - classification - qualigications - letil, pield
 code raige 001-554 atd is stauctured by level of qonification and pield. TEE BASIC PRAMEVOR POR THE CLASSIFICATIOA IS TEE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD classification of edocation (isced) frepared by tere onitid mation's edocation, scientific and cotivial organtsation, explaied and modified to rinict mors appropriately the adstralian education sitoation. refer TO TII CATALOGGE OP 1281 Censts tables (2139.0) for teb foll cllssification



```
RAC - ClASSIFICAIION -RACIAL ORIGIM
            COOE OESCRIPIOR
    27 - Classification -regigidus denomimation
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
CODE & DESCRIPTOR \\
& CKRISTIAN \\
01 & ARMENIAN APOSTOLIC \\
02 & BAPTIST \\
03 & GRETHREN
\end{tabular}
        gRETMREN
        CAIMOLIC-ROMAN
        CATHOLIC-MOT ROMAN
        CHURCHES OF CHRIS
        CHURGREGATIONAL
        jemOVAMS YITNES
        LEMITER DAY SAINTSIMORMON
        LUTHERAN
        METHODIST
        ORTHODOX
        PENIECOSTAL
        PRESBYIERIAN
        Salvation army
        SEVENTH dAY AOUEMTIS
        UNITING GHURCN
        proteStant other
        GHRISTIAN NEI
            NON-CHRISTIAN
        BUODHIS
        HEBREH
        NON-CHRISTIAN NE
            OTHER
            INADEQUATELY OESCRIGED
            NO RELIGION,SO DESC.
        not STAIED
    REV - ClASSIFICATION -RESIDENTIVISITOR - AUSIRALIA
    3
        CODE OESCRIPTOR
        0 RESIDEN
        N/S
RLC - ClASSIfICATION
1205 Local government area of usual residence - 1981
Rlf - classification
    q RELATIONSHIP To family head
        CODE DESCRIPIOR
            HEAO
            GPOUS
            ISSUER CHILD
            ANCESTOQ
            ANCESTOR
            THER FAMILY MEMBER
            位位ED NON-FAMILY MEMBEG
            GOAROER (IN PRIVATE OWG)
            OIHER NON-FAMILY MEMEER
            OMNEROYEE AND FAMILYMMI
            INmates, patIENtS, boarders
glo - ClASSIfication
1205 LOGAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF USUAL RESIDENCE - 1980
RLV - CLASSIFICATION
l205 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF USUAL RESIOENCE - 1970
bmg - Classification -usual residence - 1981
    O usual resident of this owelling
    I VISIIOR TO THIS OWELLING OR N/S
RMO - CLASSIFICATION -INTERNAL MIGRATION,I980-8I
    3 USUAL RESIDENCE 1980 . USUAL RESIDENCE 1981 WITHIN AUSTRALIA
    1 USUAL RESIOENCE 1980 NOI= USUAL RESIDENCE 1981
    IINCLUDES EITMER OR BOTM YEARS OVERSEAS OR N/S
    2 N/A (AGE = O YEARS)
RmV - ClasSIfigaition -INTERNAL mIGRATION,1970-80.81
    O USUAL RESIOENCE I970 - USUAL RESIDENCE IOE: WITMIN AUST AMO
```

Sta - CLASSIfication - Structure of ovellimg


## APPENDIX C

## CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC AREAS-DEFINITIONS

## Collection district (CD)

CD's are the smallest area used in the collection and dissemination of census data and usually contain between 200 and 300 dwellings in urban areas but fewer in rural areas.

## Census division

These are the major control areas used for the collection of census data and are represented by State code and a two digit numeric code. For the 1981 Census, Australia was divided into 132 census divisions. A census division corresponds roughly to a Commonwealth electoral division and is generally aligned to the LGA boundary closest to the electoral division boundary.

## Census subdivisions

Census subdivisions divide census divisions into areas which, on average, contain ten CD's.

## Local government area (LGA)

This is the basic unit used in the presentation of census data. LGA's correspond in all but a few instances to legal local government authority areas, e.g. city, municipality, shire, district council.

## Urban centres

At each census a boundary is defined for each population cluster of 1,000 or more people and for known holiday resorts of less population if they contain 250 or more dwellings of which at least 100 are occupied. These clusters are known as urban centres and the persons and dwellings enumerated in them are classified as urban for statistical purposes. The rules used to determine urban centres and define their boundaries are complex: they can be made available on request.

## Localities

See 'bounded rural locality' under the heading 'Section of State'.

## Section of State

This identifies aggregations of CD's on a basis which ignores legal boundaries. Section of State boundaries are delineated for statistical purposes only.

Five sections of State are used:
(a) major urban-urban centres with a population of 100,000 and over;
(b) other urban-urban centres with a population of 1,000 to 99,999 ;
(c) bounded rural locality-population clusters of 200 to 999 persons;
(d) rural balance-the remainder of the State;
(e) migratory-persons enumerated on board vessels in and between Australian ports or on board long-distance trains, buses or aircraft. Such persons are not included in the population of a specific LGA but are shown as a balancing item for the total population of the State or Territory. Because the Australian Capital Territory is a small inland area there are no migratory persons.

## LGA section

These are partitions of LGA's identifying each complete or partial urban centre or bounded rural locality within the LGA, and if necessary, the remaining rural part of the LGA. LGA sections are numbered consecutively in alphabetical order within the LGA with the completely rural section of the LGA taking the last number allocated.

## Statistical division

Statistical divisions are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic links between the inhabitants and between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or citics. Capital city statistical division are predominantly urban in character and the
boundaries are delineated to contain the anticipated urban development of the capital cities (and associated urban centres) for a period of at least twenty years.

## Statistical subdivision

A statistical subdivision is defined in most States on the same basis as a statistical division but as a portion of the latter.

## Statistical district

A statistical district is a statistical subdivision that meets additional criteria. Most statistical districts contain an urban centre with a population of 25,000 or more and their boundaries, like those of capital city statistical divisions, are delineated to contain the anticipated urban development of the centre for a period of at least twenty years. These fixed boundaries delimit areas which for general statistical purposes are free from the problems imposed by the moving boundaries of the majority of urban centres.

In selected cases, especially in Queensland, statistical district boundaries have been delineated around urban centres with a population of fewer than 25,000 where there was a demand for intercensal population estimates for the area and where existing LGA boundaries were obviously inadequate for this purpose.

There are three cases where statistical districts are not equivalent to statistical subdivisions. They are the statistical districts of Gold Coast and Albury-Wodonga which cross State boundaries and each of which consists of two statistical subdivisions, and the Canberra Statistical Division and the LGA of Queanbeyan in New South Wales.

## Other areas

Census data are also available for Commonwealth electoral divisions and postcode areas.

## APPENDIX D

## NOTES ON CONDENSED AND FULL FORMAT SUMMARY TABLES

## Introduction

The most widely published 1981 Census statistics are the condensed and full format summary tables available on microfiche (batches 81.201-81.212 and 81.301-81.305), on magnetic tape (Collection District and LGA Summary Files) and through an ABS inquiry service. The following notes are designed to give some general information and explanation of any tables, or elements of tables, which are not self-explanatory. (Hence, some table numbers are excluded).

## General abbreviations

LGA-Local Government Area
NEI-Not elsewhere included
N/S-Not stated
N/A-Not applicable
INAD DESC-Inadequately described
UNDEF-Undefined
PTE DWG-Private dwelling
Abbreviations relating to specific tables are given in the notes for that table.

## Condensed format tables

Table I: Aborig = Aboriginal
$T S l=$ Torres Strait Islander
Table 4: $\quad$ Same residence refers to people who were usual residents of the dwelling in which they were enumerated on census night

Table 5: (a) This table shows the usual residence at 30 June 1980 of persons who, in 1981, were enumerated at their usual residence.
(b) Same residence refers to people whose usual residence in 1980 was the same as their usual residence in 1981.

Table 6: (a) This table shows the usual residence at 30 June 1976 of persons who, in 1981, were enumerated at their usual residence.
(b) Same residence refers to people whose usual residence in 1976 was the same as their usual residence in 1981.

Table 9: (a) Table population = persons and families in private dwellings.
(b) Although commune members were separately identified for the 1976 Census, for the 1981 Census they were not distinguished this way but were subject to the family coding rules.
(c) Dependants are:
(i) issue children 0-15 years
(ii) issue children aged 16-20 years attending an educational institution full-time
(iii) other children aged 0-15 years included in the Primary Family Unit only.
(d) Other adults = all other members of the family related to the household head.

Table 13: (a) The category English speaking countries consists of:
England, Northern Ireland, United States of America, Scotland, Ireland (Republic), Republic of South Africa, Wales, Canada and New Zealand.
(b) The category Non-English speaking countries consists of all countries except the abovementioned and also includes 'at sea'.

Table 16: (a) Individual income includes all income received before tax.
(b) Family income relates to primary and secondary families enumerated in private dwellings. It is defined as the sum of the mid-points of the income ranges of the head of the family and spouse where both are present, or the individual income of the head where no spouse is present. The income of other family members is not included.
(c) Household income is defined as the sum of the mid-points of the ranges of the individual incomes of $A L L$ persons aged 15 years and over in a private dwelling on census night.

Table 22: The question on mode of travel to work permitted more than one answer to be recorded. Thus persons can be counted only once in the first section of the table, number of modes used, but can be counted more than once in the second section of the table, modes used.

Table 23: In 1981 processing, a number of employed persons have been allocated to occupation code 100 (which forms part of the Minor Occupation Group-Administrative and executive officials, government, n.e.c.) who in 1976 would have been allocated to code 154 (which forms part of the Minor Occupation Group-Other clerical workers). Caution should therefore be used in interpreting the figures at minor and major occupation group levels.
*Tables 25-34: These tables all relate to private dwellings only.
Table 25: This table is based on information supplied by the collector on external evidence.
Table 30: (a) The category owner/purchr undef. refers to dwellings which were identified as being owned or purchased, but for which it is not possible to make the distinction between owner and purchaser.
(b) The category n.e.i. includes dwellings which were not owned, being purchased or rented.

Table 31: This topic relates to private dwellings being purchased by any usual member of the household.
Table 32: This table relates to rented private dwellings.
Table 33: (a) This table refers to the number of registered motor vehicles owned or used by members of a private household which were garaged or parked at or near the dwelling occupied by the household.
(b) Motor bikes, motor scooters and tractors are excluded, but company vehicles kept at home are included.

Table 34: Reason unoccupied is based on information supplied by the collector on external evidence.

## Full format tables

Table 5: This table shows the usual residence at June 301980 of persons who were enumerated at their place of usual residence in 1981.

Table 6: This table shows the usual residence at June 301976 of persons who were enumerated at their place of usual residence in 1981.

Table 9: (a) Table population - Overseas born persons aged 5 years and over.
(b) English speaking countries consists of:

England, Northern Ireland, United States of America, Scotland, Ireland (Republic), Republic of South Africa, Wales, Canada, New Zealand.

Non-English speaking countries consists of all other countries including 'at sea'.
Table 16: Inadequately described includes all responses not able to be classified into a level of qualification.
Table 17: Inadequately described includes all responses not able to be classified into a field of qualification.
Table 19: (a) Table population-Females aged 15 years and over.
(b) Total issue includes children:
(i) Now living
(ii) Not now living.

Table 20: (a) Table 20A counts families, while Table 20B counts persons enumerated in private dwellings.
(b) Dependants include:
(i) Issue children 0-15 years of age
(ii) Issuc children 16-20 years of age attending an education institution full-time
(iii) Other children 0-15 years of age who are part of the Primary Family Unit.
(c) Adults include all other members of the family related to the household head.

Table 25: Hours shown are hours actually worked in the main job held in the week prior to the census.
Table 27: The question on mode of travel to work permitted more than one answer. Thus persons can be counted only once in the first section of the table, number of modes used, but can be counted more than once in the second section of the table, modes used.

Table 28: This table is in three parts:
28a Individual income-relates to persons aged 15 years and over, and includes all income received before tax.

28b Family income-relates to primary and secondary families enumerated in private dwellings, and includes the incomes of the head, or head and spouse only.

28c Household income-relates to households, and combines the incomes of all persons aged 15 years and over present in a private dwelling on census night.

Table 29: Self employed-conducting own business but not employing others.
Employer-conducting own business and employing others.
Helper unpaid-not receiving wages or salary and working 15 hours or more.
Tables 30,31: Inadequately described-includes all responses not able to be classified, and any person claiming to be a:
(a) Housewife
(b) Student
(c) Pensioner
with an occupational status of (1) Wage or salary earner
(2) Self-cmployed
(3) Employer
(4) Helper unpaid

Table 32: $\quad$ See Table 29 for occupational status groups.
Table 33: Inadequately described is as for Table 30.
*Tables 35-38, 41: These tables count households and persons in private dwellings.

Tables 36-43: Other incl. not stated consists of:
(a) Caravan, houseboat
(b) Improvised home
(c) Dwelling, non-dwelling combined.

Table 36: Number of rooms relates only to occupied private dwellings.
Table 37: Number of bedrooms relates only to occupied private dwellings.

Table 38: (a) Nature of occupancy relates only to occupied private dwellings.
(b) Owner purchaser undef refers to dwellings identified as being owned or purchased, but for which the distinction between owner or purchaser could not be made.
(c) NEI includes dwellings which were not owned, being purchased or rented.

Table 38: (a) Nature of occupancy relates only to occupied private dwellings.
(b) Owner purchaser undef refers to dwellings identified as being owned or purchased, but for which the distinction between owner or purchaser could not be made.
(c) NEI includes dwellings which were not owned, being purchased or rented.
*Tables 39-40: These tables count mortgaged and rented dwellings and persons in mortgaged and rented dwellings.
Table 39: Mortgage payments relates to occupied private dwellings being purchased by any usual member of the household.

Table 40: Rent relates only to rented occupied private dwellings.
Table 41: This table counts households and number of families in households.
Table 42: Number of motor vehicles-this topic refers to the number of registered vehicles owned or used by members of a private household which were garaged or parked at or near the dwelling occupied by the household.

Motor bikes, motor scooters, and tractors were excluded, but company vehicles kept at home included.
Table 43: Reason unoccupied is based on information supplied by the collector on external evidence.

* An occupied private dwelling is the premises occupied by a household on census night. More than one household can occupy a physical structure and a household can contain more than one family unit as well as non-family members.

Structure of dwelling-this topic is based on replies supplied by the collector for all private dwellings.

## APPENDIX E

## INQUIRIES

| NEW SOUTH WALES | Information Services <br> St Andrew's House <br> Sydney. NSW. 2000 <br> (Box 796 GPO Sydney 2001) <br> Phone (02) 268 4395-6-7 <br> Telex AA20819 | WESTERN AUSTRALIA | Information Services 1-3 St George's Terrace <br> Perth. WA. 6000 <br> Phone (09) 3235140 <br> Telex AA92041 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VICTORIA | Information Services <br> Commonwealth Banks Building Cnr Elizabeth \& Flinders Streets Melbourne. VIC. 3000 <br> (Box 2796Y GPO Melbourne 3001) <br> Phone (03) 6526192 <br> Telex AA30086 | TASMANIA | Information Services <br> Australian Government Centre <br> 10th Floor <br> 188 Collins Street <br> Hobart. TAS. 7000 <br> (Box 66A GPO Hobart 7001) <br> Phone (002) 204437 or 204495 <br> Telex AA58098 |
| QUEENSLAND | Information Services 345 Ann Street <br> Brisbane. QLD. 4000 <br> Phone (07) 336022 <br> Telex AA40271 | NORTHERN TERRITORY | The Statistician-Northern Territory 7th Floor MLC Building <br> 81 Smith Street <br> Darwin. NT. 5790 <br> (Box 3796 PO Darwin 5794) <br> Phone (089) 802717 <br> Telex AA85075 |
| SOUTH <br> AUSTRALIA | Information Services City Mutual Centre 10-20 Pulteney Street Adelaide. SA. 5000 (Box 2272 GPO Adelaide 5001) Phone (08) 2289439 Telex AA82106 | AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY | Information Services <br> Australian Bureau of Statistics <br> Box 10 PO <br> Belconnen. ACT. 2616 <br> Phone (062) 526627 <br> Telex AA62020 |


[^0]:    PHONE INQUIRIES for more information about these statistics-contact Mr Fred Dawes on Canberra (062) 525848 or any of our State offices.
    other inquiries including copies of publications-contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 526627 or in any of our State offices.

    MAIL INQUIRIES write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

